Vol. XXIX No. : 8,849.

FOREIGN NEWS

SPAIN.

DENIAL OF THE REPORT OF CUBAN NEGOTIA-TIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869. The Epoca and other newspapers of this city deny the existence of negotiations between Spain and the United States relative to Cuba. It is said that the Government desires the restoration of order in Cuba before considering the subject of the cession to the United States. The rumor of a proposition looking to an Iberian Union is officially denied. Paul S. Forbes of New-York, who has been here some time in the interest of Cuba, has gone to America. He will return again on the reassembling of the Cortes.

DEFEAT OF CARLISTS LED BY A PRIEST. A body of Carlists led by the Vicar Alcublas were defeated at Abejnela by the National troops. The Vicar and 19 of his men were taken prisoners.

CUBA.

SPEECH OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL. HAVANA, Aug. 17 .- At the opening of the Casino Espanel, Capt.-Gen. De Rodas made a speech. He congratulated the gentlemen who had established the in statution on having carried out an idea pregnant with good results. He believed it would serve to tighten the bonds of affection that should unite good Spaniards on both sides of the ocean. He warned the members of this, as well as those of similar associations that they should avoid political discussions; otherwise their reunions would degenerate into political or revolutionary clubs, presenting obstacles to good The President of the Casino, and the editor of the Prensa made replies, fully according with the sentiments of the Captain-General.

GERMANY.

CONCERT OF ACTION AGAINST ROME. BERLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1969. It is reported that the North and South German States have agreed to common action with respect to the Œcumenical Council, if the resolutions adopted by that body on the question of the temporal power of the Pope should threaten the peace of

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR-THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR. Paris, Tuesday, August 17, 1869.

The Emperor is better to-day, and took a walk in the park at St. Cloud. It is now asserted that Gen. Lebœuf will be appointed Minister of War. THE PRESS ON THE AMNESTY.

The press of the city regard the recent amnesty decrees of the Emperor as an abandonment of past policy and a pledge for the future. The funeral of Marshal Niel takes place to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869. It is rumored that William Stuart, the English Minister to Buenos Ayres, will go to Madrid in the same capacity. Charles Moore, Member of Parliament for Tipperary, is dead.

THE IRISH CHURCH-CARDINAL CULLEN'S SUM-

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869. The Municipal Council have adopted an address to Earl Spencer, Mr. Gladstone, and Earl Gray, congratulating them and the country on the passage of the Irish Church bill. The Conservative members of the Council absented themselves when the vote on the address was taken. Cardinal Cullen has summoned the Roman Catholic Bishops to meet in Council for the discussion of public questions.

AUSTRIA.

Prussia as "unprecedented diplomacy."

THE VIENNA PRESS ON THE PRUSSIAN NOTE. VIENNA, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869. The entire press of the city disapprove the note recently sent by the Prussian Government denying Von Beust's assertion in respect to his endeavors to promote amity. The journals denounce the course of

TRIESTE, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869. The U.S. steam frigate Franklin has arrived at

GREECE.

MINISTER TUCKERMAN.

CORFU, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869. Mr. Tuckerman, the American Minister, has had a special invitation to attend the festivities on the occasion of the baptism of Prince Constantine at

> TURKEY AND EGYPT. CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869.

The early arrival of Ismail Pasha is expected ROME.

A UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

ROME, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869. The Pope has decided to hold a universal exhibi-

tion of Christian art next year.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIFE OF JUARDZ -ENLISTMENT INSTEAD OF CONSCRIPTION-INDIAN TROUBLES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 13, via HAVANA, Aug. 17 .- The conspiracy against the life of President Juares, the discovery of which has already been reported, was completely frustrated. All the principal conspirators, including five generals, were captured. One of the latter has since escaped from prison, and is in Michoscan. A number of persons arrested in connection with this plot have been set at liberty. The Mexican army is to be filled up by enlistment instead of conscription. Recruiting parties will be sent throughout the country, and extra inducements will be offered. Señor Solahar, formerly Chairman of the Mexican Boundary Commission, has become insane. John Black, for many years Consul in Mexico, has gone to New-York. A copy of the treaty between Mexico and the North German Confederation has been forwarded to Berlin for ratification. The National Military Academy at Tacubaya is full of students, and is in a very prosperous condition. The Indian revoit in Yucatan is growing more serious. The Indians are 1,000 strong, and their numbers are increasing. They have burned seven inclendas near Isamel. The Cuban residents of Merida have offered their services to the Government to assist in the defense of the city. Two Indian chiefs have been captured in the Chiapos and shop. The Indians in Michoacan are becoming turbulent. The revolution in the State of Tamaulipas is ended. The pronunciades have been dispersed, and are asking for amnesty. The question of State's rights, which caused the difficulty in Queretaro, has not yet been settled. Inundations in the State of Jalisco have caused great damage. including five generals, were captured. One of the latter

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

SECOND DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 .- The Congress adjourned yesterday in a state of excitement over the case of Miss Susan B. Anthony, and it was evident that this would come up in some form this morning. At the hour for opening the session the Hall was well filled with dele gates and visitors. It was generally conceded that the lady had been treated discourteously, that a false impression had gone abroad, and that some explanatory action should be had. All, therefore, nervously awaited the opening of the question. President Lucker called the Convention to order at 9 o'clock. The Secretary announced the Committees, as far as they had peen effected. The following report was then presented, read, and re-

ferred to the Committee on Labor : ferred to the Committee on Labor:

To the National Labor Union: The Committee on the Eight-Hour law respectfully report that the law of Congress, making eight hour's a day's work for all employes of the Government, has, after encountering much opposition, gone into practical effect under proclamation of the President of the United States. This result would have been induced only by extraordinary obstructions, interposed by subordinates whose duty it was to carry out the will of Congress in its enactment. Their opposition, however, was encouraged by two Attorneys-Goneral, and was galy overcome by prerogatives usually interand was only overcome by prerogatives usually inter posed when insurrection defice civil power or when su preme laws are to be enforced. We can therefore judge by the force necessary to overcome it. We congratulate preme laws are to be enforced. We can therefore judge by the force necessary to overcome it. We congratulate workingmen on their success by this measure of right, and ask them to be encouraged to press for further ame-liorations. They must not suppose opposition yet over-come; that law is rovocable, and enmity will attack it is many ways. They must be united and alert for all resorts. Even now, in at least one Navy-Yard, by bell-ring or roll-call, eight and a half hours attendance of workmen is exacted, to make no account of the time extracted in traveling to and fro. In connection with this subject at-

tention is called to the fact that its eight-hour law took effect from and after its passage, and its advantages attached at once; yet its disbursing officers of the Government withheld from the workmen 20 per cent of their pay, and the President expressly prohibited those officerafrom making good this deficiency. This body should memorialize its Congress of the United States to Linke provision for their claims, and not compel the claimants to await the slow and expensive process of presenting their rights before the Department.

Moses N. Field of Michigan offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Plat-

currency is popular and satisfactory to the working mil-lions of the country, and experience has fully demon-strated that the national credit is the best basis for a rand and reliable circulating medium.

Resolved, That the reduction of the interest on the pub

Resolved, That the reduction of the interest on the public debt is a question of urgent necessity, and the only available and punctual plan to accomplish that end is to be found in the issue of United States notes called greenbacks, to pay the "Five-Twenty" bonds and all other obligations of the Government that, by the strict letter of the law, can now be paid in lawful money.

Resolved, That Congress should provide for the funding of that portion of the national debt not required for a circulating medium, by the issue of long bonds bearing interest not exceeding 3.65, and that the United States currency notes, at the option of the holder, should be convertible or reconvertible to such bonds at par.

Mr. Field also effect the following:

Mr. Field also offered the following:

John M. Bossong of New-York offered the following

workman represented in the National Labor Union, five cents of which is to be appropriated to the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of William H. Splvis, and the remaining five cents for the support and educa-tion of the wife and children of our deceased President. Mr. Walls of Philadelphia offered the following

Resolved. That the action of this Convention yester-day, in refusing to admit Miss Susan B. Anthony, was not based upon grounds personal to herself, but simply be-cause the organization she claims to represent is not a bona fide Workingwomen's Association. This resolution raised a storm. Many of the delegates were dissatisfied with the action of the Convention yes-

terday on this subject, and delegates in all parts of the

hall sprang to their feet to discuss the resolution. Mr. Puett of Indiana, a workingman 66 years old, and a native of South Carolina, made an able speech against narrowness and proscription. This nation has a living, and it is too late now to deny to woman all the rights and privileges, as workers, that we claim for ourselves. He moved to amend the resolution by adding,

and that Miss Anthony be admitted as a delegate."

Mr. Walsh of New-York explained that he had no personal animosity against Miss Anthony, but opposed her on principle. He said the efforts of Miss Anthony to take women from the kitchen and nursery to teach them trades was an evil. Who are to take their places! Do place of women to be married and to be supported by men. That is what he and his associates are working for Women's Typographical Union of New-York, protesting against the admission of Miss Anthony.

Mr. Trevellick of Michigan said the issue before the Convention is one of grave importance. Shall this Association be expensive, compounding all working interest of whatever name, color, character and sex, or shall it be contracted and selfish, recognizing none but Trades Unions as having interests in the creat struggle between Labor and Capital? If the former policy is adopted our future is full of promise, and a glorious triumph awaits us. If we adopt the later narrow policy, then are our efforts vain and confusion and ruin will come upon us. Miss Anthony is entitled to a seat in the Convention, and we cannot with safety to our cause reject her. Several other delegates explained their position by disclaiming any personal feeling in the action of yesterday.

tion by disclaiming any personal feeling in the action of yesterday.

The President decided that Miss Anthony, as an exclegate, was, under the Constitution, entitled to the oor, and should be heard in defense of her claims. She as called to the platform, and briefly and pointedly adressed the Convention. She said that gentlemen need of make haste to explain, that her admission to a seat as offered yesterday distinctincity on the ground that he was an enemy of labor; and said she would indeavor to answer that charge. She said: "I know it is he theory of society that women must be married and upported by men, but in justice it is not so. Men fail to their duty in this respect, and we have no way of ompelling them to discharge this obligation. I represent the thousands who are not married, and who are not upported by men, and who are struggling to earn their way living by honest labor. It is because I wish to help sent the thousands who are not married, and who are not supported by men, and who are struggling to earn their own living by honest labor. It is because I wish to help these that during the recent printers' strike I advised the girls to come from the kitchens and the sewing garrets to take advantage of men's necessities, not their liberality, to learn type-setting. I, of course, knew that as soon as the strike was ended, these girls would be discharged; but nevertheless they would meanwhile learn something that might help them; and so it was. This also is the sum of my offending. I know many of the noble girls who are members of workingwomen's associations do not fully comprehend the great principles underlying this contest, and eau, therefore, have nither tasts nor time to hear them. Therefore, if Miss Lewis, or Miss anybody else, writes letters saying, "Don't admit Miss Anthony to this Convention—shel is an enemy of labor, I will only say, 'Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."

At the close of Miss Anthony's remarks, the previous question was ordered, and, amid much confusion and calls for Yeas and Nays, the Convention took a recess until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION. After reassembling at 2 o'clock the first business taken up was the election of a temporary Secretary, as the gentle man occupying that position had gone to New-York. Mr. Frederick Baker of Philadelphia was elected by acclamation. The vote by Yeas and Nays upon the motion to admit Miss Susan B. Anthony as a delegate was then deadmit Miss Susan B. Anthony as a delegate was then declared in order. Mr. Cameron of Illinois, acting in the interest of Miss Anthony, announced that she withdrew her name and claims to a seat upon the floor. As she was entitled to a seat by virtue of a right of representation from a workingwoman's society, separate from that which she had claimed as a delegate, a right which gave her the privilege of speaking, but not of voting, by withdrawing her name she did not exclude herself from the Congress. Some members protested against allowing the name to be withdrawn. A motion then was made that the whole matter be laid upon the table, which was carried. Mr. Cameron them moved that Miss Anthony be permitted now to drawn. A motion then was made that the whole matter be laid upon the table, which was carried. Mr. Cameron then moved that Miss Anthony be permitted now to withdraw her credentials. This likewise was opposed.
Miss Anthony then rose and said that it was only through the persuasion of her friends that she had permitted her name to be withdrawn; that they had assured her that the vote was certain of being recorded 40 against her, and that it was for the purpose of saving the Congress the burning disgrace of rejecting her that she did not wish the vote to be taken.

A member—"That's a rough way of putting it!"
Miss Anthony—"But the correct way."

not wish the vote to be taken.

A member—"That's a rough way of putting it!"
Miss Anthony—"But the correct way."
S. P. Cammings, Grand Secretary of the Order of St.
Crispin, defended the claims of Miss Anthony to a seat,
and repudiated the New-York squabble. Mr. Walsh also
opposed the withdrawal of Miss Anthony's credentials.
He wanted to meet the issue squarely. Miss Walbridge made a strong speech, declaring that the
workingwomen of Massachusetts regarded Miss
Anthony as their life-long friend and defender.
Mr. E. M. Davis then read from the Constitution, Art. II,
Sec. 1: "The National Labor Union shall be composed of
such labor organizations as may now or shall hereafter
exist, having for their object the amelioration of the condition of those who labor for a living." He then moved
that Miss Anthony be admitted, as she could not, under
this article, be excluded. This seemed to turn the question, and on balloting the vote stood 55 Yeas to 52 Nays,
and Miss Anthony was declared admitted. Adjourned.

MISS ANTHONY AND THE LABOR CONGRESS--PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6. The following preamble and resolution were adopted at a regular meeting of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, at their meeting, held last evening, at the Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Forsyth and Broome-sts.:

Whereas, The President of this Union and Mr. Alex. Troup waited upon Miss Anthony, in New-York, in April hast, and requested her to pay the scale of prices of Typographical Union, No. 6, which she agreed to do, but has not done; and Whereas, The statements made by her, in the Labor Congress, at Philadelphia, that The Independent and other offices in New-York City are not paying as high prices as The Revolution is false, and as there are female compositors who are receiving 10 per cent higher prices than are paid in The Revolution, and

Whereas, The statement made by her in the said Labor Union that she did not know that the President of the Women's Typographical Union No 1 was discharged from her office is false, the latter lady having had a long interview with her on the matter; therefore, be it Resoived, That we consider it an insult to our entire organization to admit her as a delegate to the National Labor Congress.

In behalf of 2,000 printers.

WM. STIEK.

President New-York Typographical Union No. 6. Whereus, The President of this Union and Mr. Alex.

A BOY SHOT BY A POLICEMAN. PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 17 .- At a pic-nic to-day, a policeman, while making an arrest, was at tacked by a crowd of boys, and in defense of himself, fired into the crowd, shooting a boy named David Mc-Carty through the thigh. The wound is not considered NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1869.

THE HARVARD AND OXFORD CREWS, LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Harvard and Oxford crews are out every day for practice. For the past few days the tide between Putney and Mortlake has been bad, and the rowing could only be done early in the morning or late at night. Good judges say the Oxonians are "faultless-past comment." The Harvard crew are much improved, and are rapidly working into the English style. They display great strength, and their pace against the reverse tide is rapid. The question is generally asked, "Can they hold out at the terrific pace with which they start?" The betting to-day is five to two on Oxford. Yesterday it was three to one. The Harvard and Oxford crews both rowed from Mortlake to Putuey to-day. The former made from 38 to 39 strokes per minute. They had heavy weather part of the way.

IFROM. OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, Aug. 3.-You may have had from other pens than mine accounts of what the Harvard crew have been doing since their arrival, so that I need not attempt to describe what has occurred during my absence. I saw them yesterday on the river for the first time, and I suppose I must try to say what I think, and what others think, of their chances. The general judgment may be summed up in a sentence-that they are fine powerful fellows, who might be taught to row. It is not possible, if it were desirable, to conceal the fact that the opinion of rowing men, almost without exception, is against them. You may gather it from what the newspapers say, which have reported daily the appearance of the Harvard crew on the Thames, and minutely criticised their performances. These comments are meant to be courteous, and are, I think, much less outspoken than they would have been in the case of an English crew, but their meaning is unmistakable. Ail, and more than all they say is confirmed by what I hear in private from rowing men. Of course, there has been great curiesity. Putney was thronged last week, and the towing path to Mortlake looked as it looks the week before an Oxford and Cambridge match is to be rowed. It did not look so on Monday, and it is unpleasantly significant that men who care for rowing seem to have lost their interest in the match, or at any rate to have made up their minds as to its result. The clubs at Putney, which cover the Thames with their boats when anything is going on, turned out on Monday a single four-oar and two or three wherries and outriggers. As I rode down to the beach in front of the London Club-House, where Harvard has its headquarters, the crew were already in their boat and just shoving off. There may have been a hundred people looking on. I saw the men for the first time, and looked at them with admiration. In point of physique and condition they are fully the equals of any English crew I have known, and there is about them what an Englishman would call a thoroughbred air, which has gained them great liking and respect. If anybody doubts the value of rowing as a physical educator, I wish he might see these four superb specimens of Young American humanity, with their grand figures and fine faces, and contrast them, as I did, with what the two Colleges of Yale and Harvard could put into a boat fifteen years ago. I suppose the men about me, who mostly belonged to the clubs, had seen the crew often enough before,

but they watched them and commented on their points all the same. In a minute or two they got away from the shore, pulled a few yards down toward the aqueduct, turned, and went up the river at a moderate pace. And then all the praise turned to censure. The strongest eulogists of the men themselves could find nothing good to say of their rowing. An English crew, you will observe, is expected to row well always and all the time. The fundamental maxim over here is that a crew learns to row by rowing slowly. The men are watched from the bank by an old hand, every fault is sharply censured, and each man in succession is criticised. The Harvard system puts four men into a boat with their coach at the bow, himself rowing, and he alone criticising his men, whom he takes along at a pretty rattling pace. | river between Putney and Mortlake closed to all If they have faults, he seems to trust to hard rowing | craft except rowboats for some hours before the race.

that if a man has a fault when rowing at ease, he will be more stringent than ever. It is proposed that the have the same fault developed and hardened when whole course shall be buoyed, and no boat of any rowing at speed. Moreover, there are serious faults | kind except the two engaged, allowed within the which cannot be detected from the bow of the boat, | buoyed lines. It is even urged that no steamers, the but which must be seen and corrected from the outside. The bow-oar himself may have faults-who is the race. The Thames Conservancy have ample power to criticise them? And lastly, it is a maxim with to enforce these or any other regulations they may the English that for the perfection of a crew it is ab- think it wise to make. You may be sure there is solutely essential that each man in the boat give his every disposition to do whatever shall be thought sole attention to his own work, never looking out of needful by the crews themselves. the boat, seeing nothing but the back of the man in front of him, having no opinions of his own, knowing nothing but the voice of the coach from the bank, and paying to that at all times an unquestioning obedience. Can there be a doubt which of these two systems is the more scientific?

If there be a doubt it bids fair to be put at rest by The crew have employed Henry Kelley, one of the best men in England, but only to show them over the course. I am told they reject him altogether as a coach, and mean to go on to the day of the race without any other instruction than they can get from themselves, and from the inside of their boat. I hope it is not true. I cannot say positively, because I have unluckily been unable to see them except once on the river. If they would give themselves up unresistingly to Kelley there is still time enough before the race for a great change to be made. He would turn them out in a fortnight a different crew altogether, and I cannot but think with immensely greater chances of winning. If, however, this is meant to be a trial between the two systems of It is unworthy of us to anticipate unfairness; but if rowing and learning to row, English and American, the Harvard men are right in sticking to their own method, and they will show uncommon pluck if they persist in that to the end against the opinion of everybody about them. That they abound in faults to an English eye is beyond dispute. To quote the words of one friendly critic, "they row short, they dig, they fail to catch the beginning, and they fail to swing back well together"-four faults which, combined, would undoubtedly make an English captain despair of his crew.

Perhaps I may be excused for adding to the general testimony my own opinion, as I have seen them row but once. Or I will put it in an alternative form, and say that either the English are all wrong or the Americans are. Perhaps you will remember that this enterprise was to show the English, among other things, how a racing boat ought to be built, The Harvard men brought over a craft which was oked upon in America as the perfection of the boat. building art. They have found it so inferior to the English that they have discarded it, and ordered another from an English builder. Their miracle of American architecture turns out to be ill-proportioned, built on radically wrong lines, and so much heavier than the English boats that the difference would of itself cost them the race. Meantime, they borrow a boat from the London Rowing Club to practice in, and after trying it once, the improvement in their rowing is manifest. Does at not occur to them that men who have brought boat-building to that state of superiority, are likely to have brought the art of rowing their boats to about the same point? And as the Americans have made up their minds to row in an English boat, with English cars, I see no remaining reason why they should not take an English coach, and learn from him what they can before the race. They wish it to be understood this is not an international contest-it is simply Harvard against Oxford; in which case they owe it to their own

selves. I have not seen the Oxford four, but I believe it is conceded that they are not much, if at all, superior to Harvard in mere physique. I doubt if

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE. they are equal. And there is of course a chance that Harvard will win this race by sheer strength and pluck and endurance, spite of their deficiency in what English rowing men regard as science and

> I heartily hope they may-a remark I should not think it necessary to add but for some comments on former letters of mine. I expressed an opinion from the first against the match, whereupon one or two good-natured critics were at the pains to say I had a grudge against Harvard because I rowed in the Yale boat which was beaten in 1852. If I cherished a grudge on that score. I may be supposed to have settled it in 1857 by rowing in the "Union" six-oar which beat the Harvard eight for the first Beacon cup over the Boston course. But I would have nothing to do with rowing if I thought it bred such petty enmities, nor do I believe the writers who hint at them are either rowing men or speak for Harvard rowing men. I am ashamed to be defending myself against such imputations. I gave an honest opinion, which I am only too sorry to find confirmed by the almost or quite universal opinion among rowing men here, now that that the Harvard crew are come and their merits have been judged. And if I were twenty times a Yalensian I cannot conceive how an American in England should remember such distinctions, or in a matter like this at issue between the two countries be anything but an American, filled with American sympathies and wishes. Having said which, I do not think any sort of impertinence can induce me to recur to the topic. Nor do I mean to say much, if anything, more about the preparation for the race. You may get letters from a Harvard man who is with the crew, and who can give you all needful information from their point of view, and I shall be glad to leave details till the day of the race, when description may take the place of speculation on the result.

> On one other point let me say an emphatic word to Americans. Rid your minds of the notion that our Harvard crew will not have fair play. Be sure they will have it in full measure. I know of nobody who would deny it to them. I cannot imagine for whose interest it would be to deny it, or who could have any wish or inclination to bring foul play to bear on this match. Not the Oxford men, certainly. They are gentlemen; they have the full English love of fair play; they have a long record of honorable victories to be soiled and blotted hopelessly by a triumph that should be open even to the suspicion of unfairness. Not the betting men, of whom some fears have been expressed in America, with a shade more reason. Some New-York paper quotes the Heenan-Sayers fight, as if that were analogous. It is not in the least. That was a contest of ruffians; this is a rivalry between gentlemen. Great sums of money were staked on that. It was said long before the fight came off there was too much money on Sayers to allow him to lose. True, beyond doubt, and true, if you like, that Heenan was drugged, as I believe he was, in his fight with King. But a boat-race is not a prize fight. The betting fraternity, high and low, will have little money to win or lose on this event. Very little is even staked on the Oxford or Cambridge matches. The reason is plain. There are but two boats, and the race is sure to be fairly rowed; hence there is no chance for book-making, and no chance for cheating. Those two elements struck out, there is nothing left which an much interest the professional swindlers who thrive on the Turf. They would be perfectly capable of playing Harvard tricks if they had any interestin their defeat, and they would just as readily do the same ill-turn to Oxford. For among these gentlemen the sentiment of patriotism is as unknown as any other honorable feeling. It is enough for us that from them the two boats run exactly equal risks, and that neither can be in any danger.

The course is liable to obstruction on the day of the race from barges, or from steamers, or still more from small boats lying near the shore and pulling out too far in their eagerness to see the race. But that again is a risk common to both crews. Of late years the steamers have been kept astern, and the to eradicate them, whereas the English theory is We are promised this year that the regulations shall umpire's alone excepted, shall be permitted to follow

But the British public will be against Harvard, and on the side of Oxford † Of course it will, just as the American public will be against Oxford, and on the side of Harvard. One public will have just as much influence as the other on the result of the race. To suppose that the wish of the spectators for an English victory should lead them to interfere, is to this race, for Harvard thus far adheres to its own. suppose that they will make a victory for Oxford impossible. Every man who witnesses that race will know and feel that an English triumph will be worse than worthless if gained by outside help. And I know enough of English crowds to know that if Harvard can lead through Hammersmith Bridge, they will be cheered to the echo by the great mass that will look down on them as they pass beneath. Nor do I suppose that Harvard would exactly stop rowing if they were not cheered.

And, finally, if anything could provoke interference, it would be the suspicion of it publicly expressed. What has been said already is mischievous enough. The English press resent it justly; and in resenting it they speak for the whole English people. we do, let us for the future have tact enough to keep it to ourselves.

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE TREPASSY BAY DISASTERS-ANOTHER SHIP-

WRECK. St. John's, Newfoundland, Aug. 17 .- The news from the wreck of the steamship Germania up to last night represents that only one bar of silver had been recovered since Saturday, making twenty-eight bars in all. covered since Saturday, making twenty-eight bars in all. The ship has settled down aft, in nine fathoms of water. The cargo coming up consisting of sewing machines, clocks, tobacco and eights, is almost worthless. The officers of the Germania report that another steamship struck near the same place on the same day; but she got off and proceeded on her voyage. The captain of the Germania is still at the wreck. The Cleopatra sunk in shoal water. Her captain is endeavoring to secure the cargo water. Her captain is endeavoring to secure the cargo water the passengers of the Germania expressed the greatest satisfaction of the treatment they received at Trepassy, and at this place.

The bark Odd Fellow of New London, bound to Greenland, was lost at Little Placenta, on Friday and was plundered by the wreckers. Nothing was saved for the owners.

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 17 .- The Governor-General and party arrived here yesterday afternoon, and were received at the depot by a guard of honor, com-

were received at the depot by a guard of honor, com-posed of military, volunteers, and a large concourse of people, including the Governor, Judges, and other prom-inent men. The Mayor read an address, signed by 2,000 persons, to which his Excellency replied. He will attend the opening of the Windsor and Annapolis Kallway to-morrow, and a public banquet on Thursday. MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT. HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 17.-President Grant and party arrived this evening from Wilcox, Penn., and are the guests of Gen. Cameron. They leave in the morn-

ing to visit the iron and coal mines of Lebanon and Schuylkill Counties. THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN RAILROAD. HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 17 .- The vote of the own of Hartford to-day on the Connecticut Western Railroad location was 1,913 for William Hamersley to ,807 for George M. Bartholomew, as agent to represent

WASHINGTON.

THE RUMORED CHANGE IN THE CABINET CON-TRADICTED—LETTER FROM JUDGE DENT TO SECRETARY BOUTWELL—THE NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL—THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TAX -DECISION, OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869. A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, was published in the papers here this afternoon, to the effect that the Presint had sent a letter to Gen. G. M. Dodge, ex-me of Congress from Iowa, and Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, tendering him the Secretaryship of count of fil-health. Secretary Rawlins authorizes a denial of the statement. He is now enjoying better health than he has since the end of the war, and has no intention of resigning. Gen. Dodge is on his way East to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

venes on the 8th prox. Judge Dent will leave Washington on the 5th, in time to be present at its deliberations, but will return as soon as the nominations are made. He does not expect to take an active part in the campaign until the first of October.

by Judge Lewis Dent, brother-in-law to the President and candidate of the Conservative Republican party for Governor of Mississippi, is made public by permission of the author. Its contents are of a highly interesting char-

acter:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1869.

To the Hon. GEO. S. Boutwell—Sir: I shall make little apology for asking your attention to my letter, and less for the nature of its contents. You were the first to deny the political orthodoxy of my friends and myself, and, by all the rules of the forum, I am entitled to a defense. Again, you hold an office of the Republic, and your acts, therefore, are legitimate subjects of criticism by the humblest citizen thereof. But in some respects we are alike; for instance, we are both aspirants for place, with this difference: You aim to be the next President, with every assurance of success, except in the opinion of the people, while I seek an humbler place, with my hopes in disastrons eclipse, except in the judgment of Mississippl. So, in the probable results of the future, we both stand adverse to the judgment of the country. In the pursuit of your ambition you are ungrateful and unscrupulous as to the means of success. Your organ, The New-York Sun, in the same breath, ridicules the capacity of your master, and dwells with emphasis upon your peculiar fitness for his office. Your excellent tool, Mr. Tulloch, became so reckiess in the manipulation of your Department, in the interest of your ambition, and so deficient of the wishes of the President and the country, that, to save yourself from an explosion of popular indignation, you found it convenient to transfer him to another sphere of scandalous activity, where his talents might be exerted with equal effect and less effontery. Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippl, and Texas, not to mention anything so humble as myself, were obstructions in the way of your success, because through President Grant's Mississippl, and Texas, not to mention anything so humble as myself, were obstructions in the way of your success, because through President Grant's intervention in excluding the proscriptive clauses from their organic law, these States are brought into the Union, and firmly welded to his support. Now this is in direct conflict with your systematized plans, for what Gen. Grant gets, in the next Presidential election, clearly Boutwell will not get, and therefore have you denounced the Conservative Republicate who are for Grant, that you may obtain the 1970. systematized plans, for what Gen. Grant gets, in the next Presidential election, clearly Boutwell will not get, and therefore have you denounced the Conservative Republicans, who are for Grant, that you may obtain the proscriptive Republicans, who are for Foutwell, and by some strange, dexterous management, and occult political strategy, you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to flourish the club, with which you intend to break his head, by inducing him to Jon you in denunciation of the Conservative Republicans, a party created by his magnanisty, and triumphant through his encouragement. But, gir, your purpose is easily discernible, and has a two-fold object—namely, to destroy the National Republican party in the South, and then to reconstruct from its shattered fragments a Boutwell party, with no Richmond in the field to strike for your crown. But, if you cannot succeed in this scheme of desperate enterprise, you mean to ruin, a result from present appearances much more likely to be reached. Your official intervention for Wells, for instance, gave 30,000 majority to Walker. Your letter to Stokes gave Tennessee to Senter by an overwhelming vote of 70,000. Your marvelons political sagacity, now active in Missispipi and Texas, will repeat your calamity, and again overwhelm you with discomfiture and defeat. Superadd to these results of your unapproachable folly the imposition on these States of your fron-clad oath, and the alienation is complete, landing them into the outstretched arms of Democracy. But the consequence of your folly does not stop here. Ohlo and Pennsylvania and other States will decide their political status in October, and the North will echo back the condemnation of the South, and peal in your ears this fact that there is still left enough of the incorruptable virtue of the Republic to rebuke you from your mad course. You will still persist, until every prop that supports our party is stricken away, and the whole grand superstructure tumbles about our ears in hop sir, how do you explain this perversion of its legitimate uses and functions into a means and an instrument of oppression, to force and compel an election of obnexious rulers upon the people of the South I is such a course consistent with your oath of office, or do you call this a great moral idea? But, Mr. Boutwell, though you have thus prostituted the power of your office for purposes of oppression, without the warrant of conscience or law, it may be that you can tell me by what authority you assume to pronounce upon my political orthodoxy. Who constituted you the infallible Pope of Republicanism! Who gave you authority to hurl the political anothermas of the party! Again, what right had you to commit the administration to your policy! Have you yet to learn that you are only a part of the administration, and not the whole of it, though your friends believe that a monomania has selzed your mind.

friends believe that a monomania has seized your mind on that subject, and that you verily believe yourself the State 7 Very respectfully.

LOUIS DENT. It is generally believed in Navy circles that the finding of the Court-Martial in the trial of Surgeon Green of the Nipsic, was a sentence suspending him from all rank and pay for two years. It is also understood that he was acquitted of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, one of the specifications of which was drunkeness, but was found guilty of the charge of disobedience of orders. The findings have been transmitted to Secretary Robeson, who will probably remit the sentence [altogether, and substitute a reprimand as sufficient punishment for the peculiar character of the

It has been mentioned in these dispatches that the New-York brokers who had been assessed for a heavy tax on their dealings in stock, etc., had brought the matter before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and employed able counsel to argue the questions involved. To-day Commissioner Delano decided that the brokers should be taxed. The result is of great interest to business men in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and greatly concerns the general public, since the Commissioner's decision brings to the Treasury about \$100,-000 per week from sources which never paid the tax before. The following is a copy of the decision:

missioner's decision brings to the Treasury about \$100,000 per week from sources which never paid the tax before. The following is a copy of the decision:

In the matter of Wood & Reich et al., claiming to be brokers, and not bankers. The application of Wood & Reich and others, bankers and brokers, doing business in the City of New-York, but residing in Brooklyn, sets forth that suits have been commenced against them in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York for the recovery of certain taxes and penalties alleged to be due from them as bankers, under section 110, act of June 30, 1864. The applicants further state that "these suits are based upon the construction given to that section by the late Assessor, Mr. E. D. Webster, holding that parties hitherto known and taxed as brokers, parties whose business it was to purchase and soil stock, bonds, buillion, coined money, &c., for themselves and others, as set forth in Article 9, Sec. 79, were engaged in the business of banking, and liable to a tax of 1-24th of one per cent on the average amount of money employed in payment for such purchases, and holding as brokere only the smaller, who merely found purchasers and sellers, without completing contract by delivering and receiving." They also state that prior to April 30, they had no means of knowing that such startling claim would be made "and respectfully submit the hardship of making such construction retroactive." They claim that "the business of buying and selling stocks, bonds, &c., has always been considered to be that of a broker," and they ask that, under all circumstances, the Commissioner direct the discontinuance of the suits now commenced, and that by the authority vested in him, they may be assured of immunity from penalties for alleged failure to make correct returns until a decision upon the question at issue shall be rendered. The argument has been submitted with this application, but I find among the papers held in a former case, relating to bankers' taxes, a printed argument by coun \$100 of such amounts, sales or contracts, and on all and contracts for sale, negotiated and made by any n. firm. or company, not paying special tax as

brokers or bankers, any gold or silver buillion, coin our promissory notes, stock, bunds, or other semi-times, at his or their own property, there shall be paid a hax as his rate of five cents for every \$100 of the amount of such sales or contracts. Section 110 provides the taxes that are to paid by the banks and bankers, character and form of their monthly returns, and pennity for any refusal or neglect to redder return and payment. It is for each preceded in the contract of the contract

question as to whether it must be applied has been submitted to the Attorney-General for an opinion. That gentleman is now absent from the city, and nothing will be done in the matter until he returns.

Secretary Rawlins left here this evening to visit his family in Danbury, Conn., so that there is not a single Cabinet officer now left in the city. Secretary Fish is at his country seat on the Hudson, Secretaries Boutwell and Hoar are in Massachusetts, Secretary Cox is in Ohio, Secretary Creswell is at his home in Elkton, and Secretary Robeson is in New-York.

Supervisors of Internal Revenue Fulton of Maryland. Totten of Pennsylvania, and Dutcher of New-York were in the city to-day, and had a private conference with Commissioner Delano on matters connected with the fe-ternal Revenue. The farmers along the banks of the Gunpowder River.

in the vicinity of the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wil mington Railway, suffered considerable loss to their crops and fruit by a severe hall-storm on Friday afternoon. After the storm, which lasted but a short time, one farmer picked up nearly 200 boxes of peaches that had been knocked from the trees in his orchard. Large fields of corn were entirely prostrated. A schooner loaded with fruit and grain was capsized in the Gunpowder River, but the crew was saved, and the vessel was righted the following day. The hail lay on the ground upward of three hours before it entirely disappeared.

A private letter received here to-day from the Virginia Springs announces a decided improvement in the hearth of the Philanthropist, George Peabody.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATION-ABOLITION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL FRES-LARGE OR-

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FRES—LARGE ORDERS FOR TOBACCO-STAMPS.

(JENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

The Commissioner of Customs writes to the Collector at New York that fees collected under State and Municipal laws are unconstitutional, and shall hereafter in no instance be collected. This abolishes fees, except the following imposed by the United States: A tax of 30 cents for the different ports where they belong, as well as fees for necessary papers and United States Hospital money. The following are mentioned as among the fees abolished: Harbor tunnage tax, pilot, license, and half piletage laws, port warden fee laws, oyster tunnage tax laws, State head-money fee laws, State hospital tax laws, 1 per cent gross amount of freight laws, and quarantine fee laws. Under this ruling Georgetown, D. C., must refund \$15,000, and Alexandria, Va., \$60,000.

The orders for tobacco stamps received yesterday, at the Revenue office, were larger in number and aggregate amount than ever before received in any one day.

The total revenue receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were \$155,000,000.

OPERATIONS OF THE TROOPS IN ARIZONA-UN-SUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR CAPTURED MAILS,

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.-Late advices from Arizona state that the troops have made a successful ex-cursion to Bare Mountains. They killed and wounded a number of Indians, and destroyed considerable property. number of Indians, and destroyed considerable property.
A company of soldlers had returned from an unsuccess ful search for the mails recently captured by Indians near Camp Dole Creek. Besides checks, vouchers, &c. the mail contained many greenbacks. The savages at tacked a train, between Weckenburg and the Vulture Mines, and captured nine mules.

PRIZE FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 17 .-- A prize fight took place yesterday between Allen and Gallagher, at Foster's Island, which resulted in the defeat of the latter. Nine rounds were fought. The contestants were severely oun ished. In the third round an unsuccessful attempt was made by Gallagher's friends to break up the dight. Notwithstanding that Gallagher's second "threw up the sponge," the referee decides the fight a "draw."

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. .The Rideau Canal in Canada has beenMrs. Gifford of Manor County, Iowa, died on Saturday from the effects of a fright on viewing the

....J. C. French's carpenter shop in Worcester, Mass., was burned on Monday. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$2,000.

... Dispatches from the Schuylkill region re-port showers in various quarters which, it is hoped, wil give Philadeipnia an ample supply of water.

... The morocco factory of Freeman Sewall, in Charlestown, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss, \$15,000; partially insured. Capt. A. B. McIke, a well-known steam-boat man of St. Louis, lost his pocket-book on a street car on Monday. It contained \$4,600 in money, and \$10.000 is

notes and checks.